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IF IT WILL HELP ALBERTA
THE EDMONTON BULLETIN IS FOR IT

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1938

Australia Next

Australia's High Commissioner at London has been in Washington looking into the possibilities of framing a reciprocal trade agreement on the same lines as the agreements recently made by the United States with Canada and Great Britain. That is, an agreement to reduce tariffs in order to encourage trade.

He does not deceive himself that such an agreement with respect to trade to a wide enough range of commodities to be important. The products of the two countries are mainly competitive rather than complementary. Australia has not the varied natural resources of Canada, products of many of which the United States has to import.

It seems safe to conjecture that any such agreement will have to include a substantial reduction in the Australian tariff on United States manufactured goods. That will affect Canada—as well as Great Britain—since Australian imports from Canada are largely manufactured goods for the fabrication of which the materials are not found in the Commonwealth.

The broad significance is that Australia is another country which, having tried economic nationalism, is now turning to international trade. And that Australia also seems to be turning to applying the ties of interest among democratic countries, in view of the growing menace to which all of them are subjected by the aggressive triple alliance.

Extended Time Might Help

Hon. R. B. Bennett is probably the only man who ever said he enjoyed paying taxes, and he limited the joy-provoking reaction to the income tax. Any scheme to get people to pay in advance looks on paper like a poor bid. But it wasn't in the case of the plan to get Edmonton taxpayers to prepay.

When the plan was introduced five years ago prepayments amounted to about a half million dollars. Last year the total was \$909,156. The pre-collectors grew steadily year by year, and for the 1939 period may reach or pass the million mark. Permission to the taxpayer to pay in advance, and get interest on his money, is now a permanent feature of the city's taxation system. There would be protests if it were abandoned.

Naturally it is the wealthier taxpayer who benefits most from the "discount" arrangement. But it costs them nothing, those who are not in position to prepay suffer no disadvantage because the city "borrows" from him instead of from the bank. And however small his tax-bill, the burgess who is able to prepay gets the same rate of interest as the one who pays monthly.

Calgary has adopted the prepayment system, but there the taxpayer is more generously treated in that the prepayment period runs to the first of April. Edmonton's council might well consider whether a similar extension here would not be an advantage. The taxpayers to the small taxpayer and the one of modest income. By the end of March the expenses of winter are over or calculable, and those who have to think first of food and household necessities of the day might be able to take advantage of the tax saving, which would be of peculiar importance to them.

The New Proximity

Shanghai cables give a brief summary of the progress Japan is making in one direction in its efforts to extend the reign of peace to the Orient and cultivate a brotherly feeling among the Chinese for the residents of Nippon. This isn't sarcasm, for these were officially declared to be the purposes with which Japan began the disciplinary campaign which blunt westerners persist in calling a war of conquest.

According to this no doubt correct, and somewhat boastful, report the army employed in these benevolent operations have much improved their efficiency during the year because of the daily practice they have had in "living to extend"—the Chinese soldiers and civilians of all ages and both sexes in the crowded villages. They were, it is said, the world's worst bombers, but now rank with the best.

In detail, it is explained that they aim better, have better planes, and more

deadly bombs. Hence they are able to score more hits, to chase their dodging victims more relentlessly, and to kill and wound more persons per bomb.

If all this sounds pretty much like a progress report handed in by a boy engaged in fashioning new toys for the unfortunates in Gehenna, it is not the less advisable that people residing in countries bordering the Pacific ocean should read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest its meaning. For two reasons.

The invaders are turning their attention now from pushing back the Chinese armies to the business of "pacifying" the 43 per cent of China they occupy. The improved efficiency of their bombers will have greater scope when they are directed to wipe out congested masses of unarmed civilians. Readers who want to understand the reports which may be expected in the new year should bear in mind the super-accuracy the airmen are said to have attained. These should be able to beat the records of Ciano's flying "sportsmen" in Abyssinia, for the Chinese villages are larger and more densely populated.

The other reason is of more personal implication. This fiendish proficiency has been gained, and is to be further employed, in carrying on operations in a country against which Japan has not formally declared war. It is a feature of the new type of aggression, the "brinkmanship" which is being formed, and in which it is not to be supposed the Japanese war directors are any more "thorough" than their dictator partners aim to be. What is going on in China is what people in other countries may expect should their lands be coveted by the aggressors. The least that can be said is forewarned of the onslaught by any formal declaration of war.

Editorial Notes

The provincial legislature will meet Feb. 10. And adjourn whenever well established precedent whenever seceding time arrives.

Credit where it is due. At least Franco does not pretend to be butchering his countrymen with any finicky regard for times and seasons. He turned his hired assassins loose in a particularly bloody onslaught two days before Christmas. There is consistency of a kind—in that.

Young Japanese in Vancouver are said to be signing up for day provisos, in hope that anti-immigration sentiment in British Columbia will subside if their numbers are reduced. The movement may have an unexpected result. It may suggest to people in other provinces that they too have reason to want the bars put up.

Great Britain is to have a voluntary register of manpower, as a basis on which to plan the most effective use of the human resources of the country in the event of war. Canada once had a national registration. It was made under pressure of war conditions, and only finicky regard for times and seasons. He turned his hired assassins loose in a particularly bloody onslaught two days before Christmas. There is consistency of a kind—in that.

From the Files of The Edmonton Bulletin

Rev. E. B. Glass will occupy the pulpit of Methodist church on Sunday. James McDougall, chief factor of the Athabasca district, Hudson's Bay Co., arrived from Chipewyan.

Mr. and Mrs. James Layder celebrated their silver wedding.

Forty Years Ago

S. Parrish, one of the pioneers of the South Edmonton district, now of Roseland, visited the city.

D. B. McEachern arrived from Regina to take a position in the South Edmonton public school.

Thirty Years Ago

Rome: It is certain that the earthquake disaster in southern Italy is one of the greatest in history. The tollage is greatest in modern times. The following figures give some indication of the tragedy: total number of dead, 100,000; estimated injured, 50,000.

Edmonton's street cars are tied up by a blizzard. Temperature 30 below.

Twenty Years Ago

Washington: Increased support for the project of a League of Nations to act as a tribunal of international law is reported here, but Republicans Senators are mobilizing their forces in opposition to the scheme.

Ten Years Ago

London: Recognition of China's Nationalist Government is involved in treaties made with Great Britain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal.

Under Michigan law a man has been sentenced to prison for life as the result of a fourth conviction of bootlegging.

Up to Dec. 12, 52,000,000 bushels of grain were received at the port of Vancouver, against 34,000,000 bushels last year.

Albert Dutton has been appointed chief of the Edmonton Fire Brigade.

Current Comment

New Victorian Age

King George VI, when he arrives in this country next May, will find his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, enjoying extra-ordinary popularity in the theatre and to a lesser extent in our new news media. We assure that the theatrical fashions will not change in the next six months, but, if anything, the contrary.

The approaching Royal visit should stimulate interest in the Queen-Empress, who was also the Queen of Windsor, on stage and screen. The books about Victoria and her Age will keep on. Women's dress will emphasize the Victorian note. There were knock-outs at the Metropolitan Opera on the opening night.

Nest Spring, then, we shall be witnesses of a striking change in American acting between the times of George VI and George III, but also between 1838 and 1901, Victoria and Victorians were not greatly admired in this country when Lytton Breckinridge gave him his attention.

It is true that the Queen herself faded very well at Strachan's hands, but the general public did not notice it. Her name became synonymous for a stuffy and stuffy-short way of life. Now we feel differently—New York Times.

"Mittel Europa"

In the short space of seven months, the map of Central Europe has once again been redrawn and its economic and political situation has been fundamentally altered. With Germany's annexation of Austria went the weakest, and from an economic standpoint the Polish acquisition of the States created out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. With the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia went the most successful economic unit among the Successor States. The frontiers of Germany now include, in addition to post-war Austria, one-third of Bohemia and Moravia, the most important industrial area of Czechoslovakia. Hungary has also expanded her northern boundary to take in a substantial part of the two provinces of Slovakia.

Ruthenia, and Poland has acquired a small but rich industrial area on her south-western border. Important as these changes in frontiers are, they give but slight indication of the economic changes which are accompanying them or seem likely to follow. The new German territory contains much more than its proportionate share of Czechoslovak industry and raw materials. The dismembered State is heavily dependent upon resources of coal and iron ore as well as of other materials now belonging to Germany. Moreover, the principal railway lines of the country have been straddled by German areas and to a great degree by Hungarian and Polish acquisitions. In short, through the absorption of the so-called Sudeten lands, the Third Reich has gained a great measure of economic control over Czechoslovakia as a whole.

From a broader standpoint, it is equally clear that the greatest barrier to German economic dominance of the Danube basin has been removed. A strong Czechoslovakia, linked by commercial and political ties with Western Europe and the key member of the Little Entente, did much to safeguard the economic independence of the States to the south and east. It stood at the watershed of Central Europe between Germany and the Danube Valley and even after the Anschluss occupied a position of vital strategic importance. The removal of this economic orbit of the Third Reich, plans already being pushed forward for the construction by Germany of canals to join the Elbe and the Oder to the Danube, and the building of a direct main highway from Breslau to Vienna, all through Czechoslovak territory. At the same time, a gigantic scheme for the enlargement of the Port of Vienna under consideration. The concept of "Mittel Europa" appears to be nearing realization.—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Archbishop of York's Protest

There is real and great danger that the world will sink into moral no-man's-land. Our moral sensitiveness, our capacity for sympathy has been exposed since 1914 to a series of shocks against which human nature seeks to protect itself by increasing callousness. The danger is that the way to moral and spiritual death. We must try to keep alive our capacity for feeling and for moral judgment. Our only hope is the power of thinking, more slowly, perhaps, but quite certainly, to the level of brutality which is being practised around us.

While we seek to preserve our sensitiveness to these issues, we must not become self-righteous. There are dark pages in the story of the British Empire, as the Nazi press is eager to remind us. The most dreadful element in the persecution of Jews and of many Christians in Germany is that it is proclaimed as a kind of justice. We have often failed to practice what we preach, but it is possible to appeal with some effect to that which we preach, and our prayer is, in the long run, a real effect upon our practice.

Was not Germany, and so it will be again. But the Nazi Government preaches what it practices, and that is the horrible fact: it is against that even more than against the practice itself that we are bound to protest, lest moral principles go altogether by the board.

Even here we must take blame to ourselves. The present regime in Germany is to a large extent the creation of ourselves and our things were done after the war of which we can only think with shame. The maintenance of the blockade of justice in the Atlantic until peace was signed is one of the great crimes of history. It was a war of cruel intensity upon a whole population.

We desire above all else friendship with the German people, and we confess to them the wrongs that we have done them. But we refuse to identify the German people with all that is done by the Nazi party. Among the wrongs we did was, as I think, the taking from Germany of her colonies, and to a large extent the representation by that great Colonial Minister Lord in the period just before the war I should wish to see Germany to restore the opportunity of colonial expansion. But all Christian and humane opinion should be united in a firm refusal to subject African races to a government whose conception of justice finds its expression in the recent attack upon the Jews. We must hope for the day when we can discuss that question with a liberated Germany which recognizes these principles on which rests every civilization worthy of the name.—Manchester Guardian.

There is much more hope for progress in America than in Europe.—John Strachey.

The Passing Show

By J. S. COWDER

Anthony Eden, soldier, scholar, peace-lover, statesman and advocate of resistance to dictators, spent a very busy week in New York. He had come to learn and to see rather than to make speeches—though he made several very effective addresses. Before he left for Washington, where he and his party were guests of the British Ambassador, he asked particularly to be allowed to inspect the low-rent better-housing program. He devoted a whole day to the task. Make your own preachment from that.

Charity commensurate upon life in western Canada in the Christmas season of 1938 was that two able-bodied men advertised to go into the human spare-parts business. Each of them was desirous of selling an eye for a thousand dollars, to enable him to get started in some little business in which he might earn his money.

"SPARE PARTS" living without going on relief. There have been no takers. Even the human spare-parts business is slack. As a matter of fact there's little opportunity for the sale of human spare parts. Due to our evolutionary history, the body has been trained to combat all forces of nature. Glands that feed substances directly into the blood can be transplanted, and it is possible to take a piece of skin from one man and use it to strengthen a portion of the backbone. Outside of that, most other transplantations are absorbed into the system. Even the eye operation that these two poor chaps had built their hopes upon—the transplanting of the cornea, the glassy covering of the eyeball—is now found to be made of only a small portion of the cornea. Instead of the whole of the cornea being transplanted.

Good, of course, can be transplanted, but even that is only possible with certain bloods. Type 2 blood transferred to a sick person with Type 4 blood, for example, would be a disaster. We've got to look for something more drastic in the way of economic change to rid the world of unemployment and poverty than by selling our spare parts.

When a Labor M.P. in the British House of Commons called attention to the comfortable gentlemen on the Conservative side to try and live on the unemployment "dole" of 25 shillings a week, he was promptly taken up by Major Sir Robert Fraser, M.P. "I have lived with my wife and five children on 25 shillings a week."

THE MAJOR LIVED a pound a week," declared on 25 A WEEK. When reporters asked him how he managed to do it, he said: "I was a successful architect. He was called up with the Territorials and sent to France. He came back in 1918 to find his business had disappeared."

In 1918, he said, "though I worked 12 hours a day, my total earnings were only 67p. And I did not get it regularly each week. I was an operator. In 1920, still working 12 hours a day, I earned 97p and in 1921 my earnings were 125p. Within a few years I was paying a pretty hefty income tax. Instead of moaning I just knuckled down to it."

With no wish to belittle the courage and resource of the gallant and accomplished Major, his case is very different from that of the man on the dole. The Major had a skilled profession which he had previously made a large success. It gave scope for individual talent. He had a home and influential friends. He wasn't one in a long line at a factory gate. He didn't have to fight with his fists as I saw longhorses in Liverpool in 1919 with bloody noses and cracked skulls. He got near the head of the line when 50 men were wanted and about 1,500 applied for the job. He got more than 407 in 1918.

In 1919, he was building up a business and clientele that has since brought him in large income.

Here is a real case of undisturbed course in the face of circumstance.

Bill Kelley is trying to get on the track team of the University of Pittsburgh as a high jumper. Bill is 24, a freshman and blind in both eyes. He can top the tape at 5 ft 6 in. and expects to improve. He has a good grip and a good jump. He won't let him get into the running and jumping. For fear he hurts himself dashing down the runway.

More surprising is the fact that Bill hasn't been blind from birth. He lost his sight while a high school student through a kick while playing football. He got the Western roll over the bar, timing his steps and always taking off from the same point. He has a feeling eye dog that sniffs around long but the way they go with his head cocked on one side in wonderment while Bill calls over the bar in practice.

The Kelley boys have cause to be proud of Bill whether he wins the team or not.

Thoughts

At that time Abijah the son of Jeroboam fell sick.—1 Kings 14.

In sickness let me not so much say, am I getting better of my pain? as I am getting better of it.—Shakespeare.

But he seeth the poor from the sword, from the sword, and from the hand of the mighty.—Job 5:13.

A foe to God was never a true friend to man.—Young.

For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God.—Colossians 3:1.

Deaths argued not dispute, because he whom God loved had died, and the murderer is punished with living.—Milton.

For he that is dead is freed from sin.—Romans 6:7.

Death has nothing terrible which life has not made so. A faithful Christian life in this world is the best preparation for the next.—Strom Edwards.



"I'll bet you don't know the proper reply to an invitation to a European ambassador's reception."

What Is Your Opinion?

This is your column in which you may express your views on the subject under discussion. Let us have your letter and your opinion on outstanding issues of the day. We want to know your views.

Divorce Law Amendment

Editor, Bulletin: I am getting ready to petition for amendment to the Divorce Law as to make desertion, long imprisonment, or separation, insanity, chronic drunkenness, venereal disease, etc., grounds for divorce in addition to the usual grounds. I am sure that these amendments will be of great benefit to the community.

OSCAR MAINE.

On This Date

BY FRED WILLIAMS

On a sweeping victory for the Liberal-Conservative party and the National party in September, 1938, he met personal defeat in his old constituency of Kingston, largely because he was not the Liberal in the east and the prime minister was given the seat for Victoria, B.C., a fitting tribute to his work of extending the Dominion from sea to sea.

But there were a number of people "back seat" who thought that the first minister should represent a certain Canada riding. In 1935, when he was Professor Goldwin Smith, on this date, (December 30, 1938), went to Sir John A. Macdonald, who was a candidate for Toronto West when Mr. John A. Macdonald resigned to become lieutenant-governor of Ontario. The "Sage of the Grange," a close personal friend of Sir John, and one who had aided him materially during his poverty and exile from office, 1873-78, wrote that although there was some doubt as to whether Sir John would carry the seat there was no doubt that Sir John would be elected. "We should not allow the election to put you to any test."

He set for Victoria until the elections of 1905, when he was elected for both Carleton (in which Ottawa is situated) and Lennox. But in 1907 he was back in Kingston and represented it until his death in 1911. The relations between the prime minister and the philosopher were varied. Sometimes they were the closest of friends; at other times Dr. Goldwin Smith poured out the vitals of his wrath upon John A. in "The Week," differing principally upon trade and other relations with the United States.

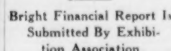
"I'm glad Frank has worked out a new system for playing the races." "No, but it will win!" "No, but it will win the consolation prize!" "No, but it will win the consolation prize!" "No, but it will win the consolation prize!"

An indispensable asset is this quaint Blue Betty Tea Set with sterling silver and glass. As a gift it would be doubly welcome, for its beauty as well as its usefulness. Ten flavour in a "Betty" Teapot is at its best — \$10.00 set.

BIRKS SILVERSMITHS

EDMONTON, ALBERTA—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1938

Johnstone Walker, Limited



Eighty-eight shareholders of the Edmonton Exhibition Association attended the annual meeting of that body Thursday afternoon at the council chamber to receive reports from President F. W. Kemp and Managing Director F. W. Abbott, K.C., which disclosed the most satisfactory year's operations in the history of the association.

DIRECTORS NAMED

Directors elected for a two-year term were P. W. Abbott, K.C., J. T. J. Collission, K.C., F. W. Kemp, Angus McDonnell, L. M. Rye and L. S. Williams.

In his presidential address, Mr. Kemp stated that the original objectives and aspirations had never been lost sight of and stressed that this was reflected in splendid showing made by Alberta livestock and grain growers in the Toronto Royal Exhibition. He expressed appreciation for the co-operation received from the federal, provincial and municipal governments, the various industries, the educational institutions, the railway companies, the press and the general public which has made the success of the association during the year.

He referred to the deaths of W. R. West, honorary director, and one of the original directors of the association, and J. E. Lambert, whose close association with the

Presenting his report Mr. Abbott went over the financial statement item by item and added that during the past seven years surpluses totaling \$75,001 had been made by the association, and that \$60,000 had been spent on improvements to the grounds.

FIXED ASSETS
Dealing with the surplus of \$49,601 of assets over liabilities, Mr.

Abbott pointed to the fact that depreciation of plant had been written down on a most generous scale and a recent appraisal of the fixed assets of the association—plant and equipment—showed that these assets were approximately worth \$100,000.

He reported that salary cuts made during the depression years

had been restored and that increases had been given to some of the permanent staff, to whom he paid a tribute for their loyalty and efficiency.

Military Orders

19TH ALBERTA DRAGOONS
Regimental orders by Lt. Col. E. A. Pitman, commanding 19th Alberta Dragoons.
New Year's Day Leave: All officers of the active and reserve regiment and attached officers will parade at the regimental orderly room in the east end of Victoria armouries at 13.30 hours, Monday, January 2, to attend the New Year's day leave. Dress: Blue undress, with medals and swords.

Duties: Orderly officer, Jan. 2, Lt. W. M. Kerr.—E. W. Day, Capt. and Adj., 19th Alberta Dragoons.



COLLEGE QUESTIONS

- 1—Archeology, First Year: When did man learn to make iron?
- 2—Geography, Second Year: What

3-Literature, Third Year: Who was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson?

4-History, Fourth Year: Who was the founder of the Ming dynasty?

HIGH SCHOOL

3—History, First Year: What does S.P.C.A. mean?
 6—Geography, Second Year: What is the capital of Tahiti?
 7—English, Third Year: Punctuate the following sentence: We must go home he said I am hungry.
 6—Chemistry, Fourth Year: How

SLACKS to match. Priced at \$3.95 and \$4.95

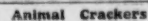
Mail Orders Forwarded Promptly, Charges Prepaid

Johnstone Walker
Limited

Little Orphan Annie

At the Crossroads

—By Gray



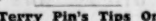
—By Merrill Blosser



The Gumps

The Butterfly Emerges

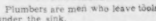
—By Edson



Moon Mullins

Stuck With His Story

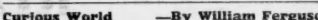
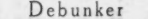
—By Willard



Gasoline Alley

Anything Goes

—By King



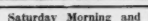
—By William Ferguson



Dick Tracy

Cross Country

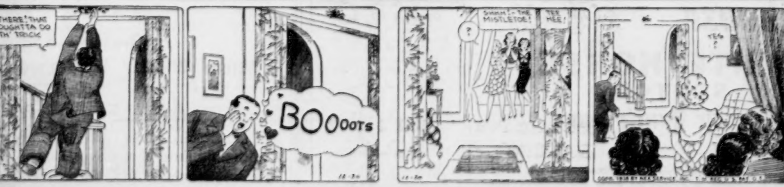
—By Chester Gould



Boots and Her Buddies

Better Luck Next Time

—By Martin



Alley Gop

He Can't Fool Foozy

—By Hamlin



